

★ **Vocabulary Activity 15**

DIRECTIONS: Understanding Definitions Select the term that answers each question below. Write the correct term in the space provided.

popular sovereignty

secede

sectionalism

fugitive

martyr

states' rights

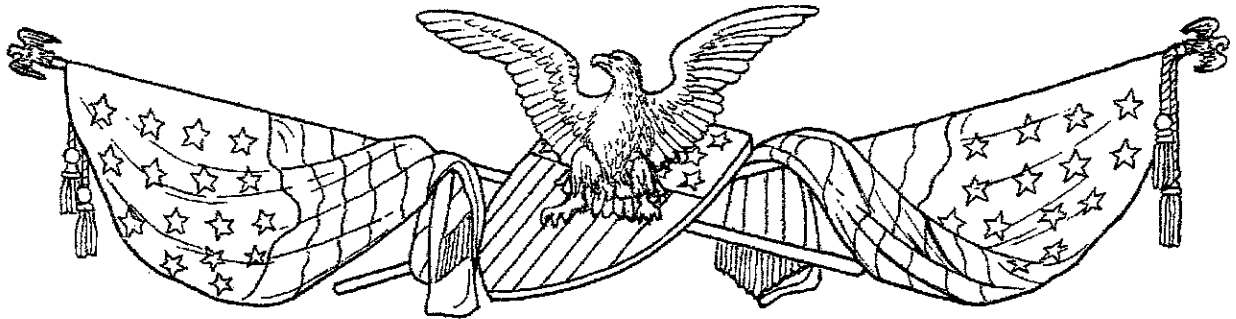
civil war

abstain

secession

arsenal

border ruffians

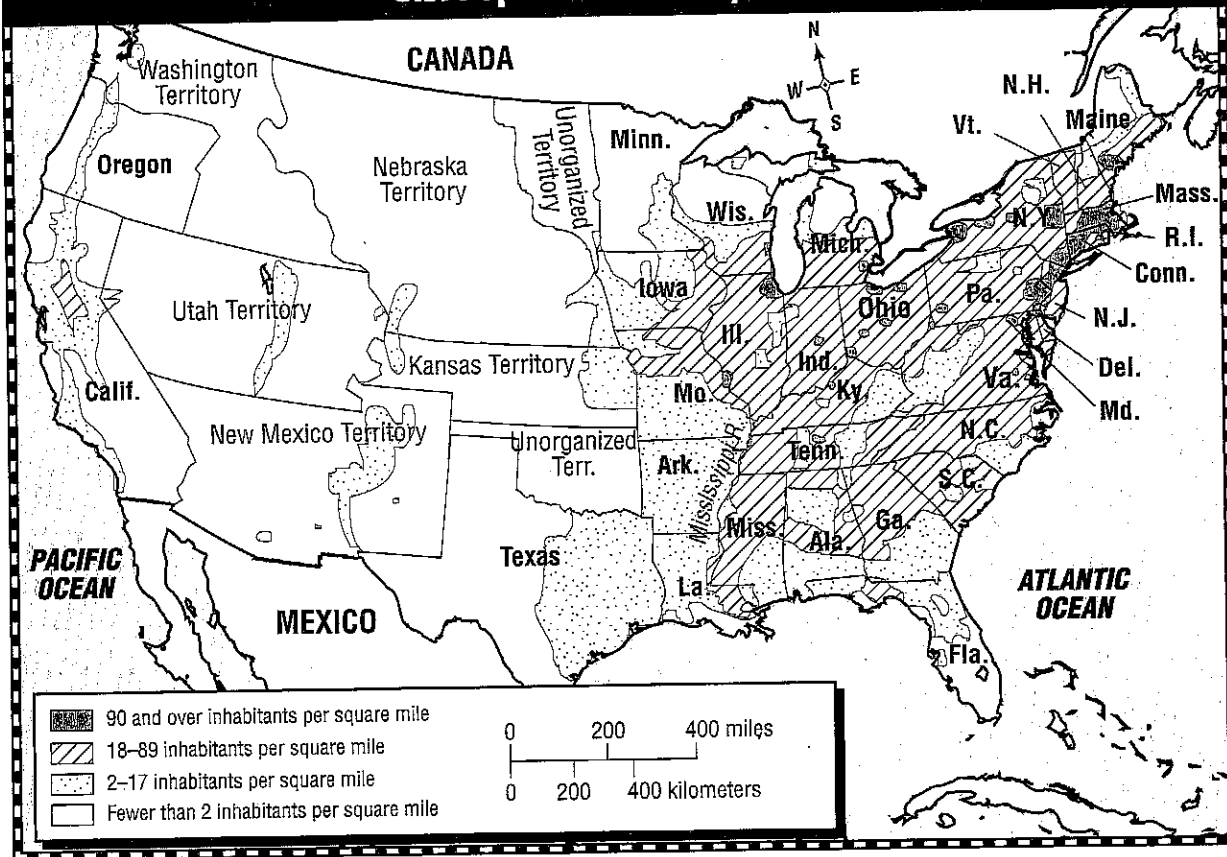


1. What is an exaggerated loyalty to a particular region of the country? _____
2. What is someone called who runs away from the law? _____
3. What word means to leave the Union? _____
4. What term means not to cast votes? _____
5. What term means allowing people to decide issues for themselves? _____
6. What term names proslavery supporters from Missouri who traveled in armed groups and crossed into Kansas to vote in the 1855 election? _____
7. What is a conflict between citizens of the same country? _____
8. What term names a storage place for weapons? _____
9. What is a person called who dies for a great cause? _____
10. What term means withdrawal from the Union? _____
11. Name the theory that says states are independent powers with the right to make decisions, such as voluntarily leaving the Union. _____

★ GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY ACTIVITY 15



U.S. Population Density, 1860



DIRECTIONS: Write your answers to questions 1-4 on the map. You may abbreviate if you wish.

1. Which region of the country had the highest population density? Draw a circle around this region and name its location.
2. Draw circles around any areas west of the Mississippi River that had densities of 90 or more inhabitants per square mile.
3. Find parts of states east of the Mississippi River with the lowest population density. Write the letters "LD" (for lowest density) on these areas.
4. Which entire territory had fewer than two inhabitants per square mile? Use green to color this territory. Then write "LTD" (for lowest territorial density) on this territory.
5. If you were to draw a population density map of the United States as it is today, what major differences would there be between your map and the one on this page?

★ Guided Reading Activity 15-1

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| John C. Calhoun | slavery | seven months | California | 1850 |
| Compromise of 1850 | Henry Clay | Wilmot Proviso | Senate | |
| Missouri Compromise | Texas | Missouri | Free-Soil | |
| Stephen A. Douglas | Mexico | Maine | eleven | |

The Missouri Compromise

In 1819 eleven states in the Union permitted slavery and **(1)** _____ did not. The request by **(2)** _____ for admission as a state caused a debate, because its constitution allowed slavery. **(3)** _____ suggested that Congress admit Missouri as a slave state and **(4)** _____ as a free state. Clay's proposal, called the **(5)** _____, passed in 1820.

New Western Lands

The territories of Texas, New Mexico, and **(6)** _____ renewed the dispute over the issue of slavery. The annexation of **(7)** _____ became the main issue in the presidential election of 1844. During the Mexican War, the **(8)** _____ was proposed in Congress. It specified that slavery should be prohibited in any lands acquired from **(9)** _____. Senator **(10)** _____ countered, proposing that neither Congress nor a territorial government had the authority to ban **(11)** _____. The **(12)** _____ Party was formed when neither presidential candidate in 1848 would take a stand on slavery. The possibility of new states entering the Union renewed Southern concern over the balance of power in the **(13)** _____.

A New Compromise

In **(14)** _____ Senator Clay presented a five-part plan to settle the issues dividing Congress. This launched an emotional debate that lasted **(15)** _____. Finally, **(16)** _____ took charge of resolving the crisis. The laws that passed in Congress, known as the **(17)** _____, contained the five main points of Clay's original plan.

SECTION 15-1

★ **Guided Reading Activity 15-2**

DIRECTIONS: Outlining Locate heading in your textbook. Then use the information under the heading to help you write each answer. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

I. The Fugitive Slave Act

A. Introduction

1. What did the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 require? _____
2. What did free African Americans and whites who opposed slavery set up to help runaways escape? _____
3. Who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*? _____
4. What did *Uncle Tom's Cabin* show about slavery?

II. The Kansas-Nebraska Act

A. Introduction

1. Why did Stephen Douglas propose organizing the region west of Missouri and Iowa as the territories of Kansas and Nebraska? _____
2. What led Douglas to propose abandoning the Missouri Compromise?

3. What did Douglas call letting settlers in a territory vote on whether to allow slavery? _____

B. Passage of the Act—When did Congress pass the Kansas-Nebraska Act? _____

III. Conflict in Kansas

A. Introduction

1. What happened in Kansas in the elections of 1855? _____
 2. Who were the border ruffians? _____
- B. "Bleeding Kansas"—Who led an attack on Pottawatomie Creek to retaliate for the attack on Lawrence? _____**
- C. Violence in Congress—What incident, along with the fighting in "Bleeding Kansas," revealed the level of hostility between the North and the South?
_____**

SECTION 15-2

★ **Guided Reading Activity 15-3**

DIRECTIONS: Recalling the Facts Use the information in your textbook to answer the questions. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

1. Who joined forces to form the Republican Party in 1854? _____
2. What was the main message of Republican candidates in the elections of 1854?

3. What did the results of the elections reveal about the Democratic Party?

4. Whom did each party nominate in the presidential election of 1856?
 - a) Republican: _____
 - b) Democratic: _____
 - c) American: _____
5. Who won the election? _____
6. What African American sued for his freedom in 1846? _____
7. How did Chief Justice Roger B. Taney apply the Fifth Amendment in his ruling of the case? _____
8. Where was the Senate race that pitted Democrat Stephen A. Douglas against Republican Abraham Lincoln in 1858? _____
9. How did Douglas believe the issue of slavery could be resolved? _____
10. Why was Lincoln opposed to slavery? _____
11. What was the main topic of the seven debates between Lincoln and Douglas? _____
12. What did Lincoln gain after the presidential election?

13. When and where did abolitionist John Brown lead 18 men on a raid on an arsenal? _____
14. What happened to Brown after the raid? _____

SECTION 15-3

★ Guided Reading Activity 15-4

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Some words may be used more than once. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

John Breckinridge	Charleston Harbor	Texas	Confederate States of America
Abraham Lincoln	federal property	Georgia	popular sovereignty
Jefferson Davis	Civil War	slavery	December 20, 1860
John Crittenden	states' rights	shooting	unarmed expedition
75,000 troops	April 12, 1861	36°30'N	33 hours

The Election of 1860

The issue of (1) _____ caused the Democrats to split. Before the election of 1860, a northern wing of the Democratic Party chose Stephen A. Douglas as their candidate and endorsed (2) _____. Southern Democrats chose (3) _____ as their candidate, while the Republicans chose (4) _____.

The South Secedes

On (5) _____, South Carolina voted to secede. As other Southern states debated secession, Senator (6) _____ of Kentucky proposed a plan to protect slavery in territories south of (7) _____ latitude. By February 1, 1861, (8) _____, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and (9) _____ had also seceded. The seceded states called themselves the (10) _____ and elected (11) _____ as their president. Southerners justified secession with the theory of (12) _____. In his Inaugural Address, Abraham Lincoln said that secession would not be permitted, vowing to hold (13) _____ in the South and to enforce the nation's laws.

Fort Sumter

Confederate troops demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter, a United States fort on an island guarding (14) _____. In response, Lincoln sent an (15) _____ with much-needed supplies to the fort. Lincoln left the decision to start (16) _____ up to the Confederacy. On (17) _____, Confederate guns opened fire on the fort. The Union garrison held out for (18) _____ before surrendering. Following the attack, President Lincoln issued a call for (19) _____ to fight to save the Union. The (20) _____ had begun.

SECTION 15-4